## We Claim:

## 1. A compound of formula (I)

$$R^{4}_{(m)} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$R^{3} \longrightarrow R^{2}$$

$$R^{1} \longrightarrow R^{3}$$

$$R^{2} \longrightarrow R^{1}$$

wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,

 $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, - $NO_2$ , - $SO_2H$ , - $SO_2-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, - $SO-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, - $CO-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, -OH, - $O-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, - $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl- $NR^6R^7$ , and - $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl- $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, and  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene bridge;

R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup>, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>

O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup> and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

 $R^5$ , each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, -SO- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, -SO- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, -O-CO- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, -CO-O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, -CO-O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, -CO-NR $^6$ R $^7$ , -OH, -O- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, -S- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, -NR $^6$ R $^7$ , and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded, or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, benzyl,

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene bridge;

- R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyl, and
- R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;
- R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or benzyl,

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a butylene bridge;

R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

- $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;
- R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

 $R^1$  is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, or benzyl,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R1 is methyl,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

7. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is methyl;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each hydrogen;

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each halogen; and n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

8. A compound of general formula (I)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^{5}_{(n)} & O \\
 & S = O \\
 & N \\
 & R^{2} & R^{1}
\end{array}$$
(I)

wherein:

- R<sup>1</sup> is a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O- C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,
- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene bridge;

- R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.